The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

Opinion by the Attorney General on Certain Civil Service Questions.

Written Statements by Boutwell and Pleasonton Soon to be Submitted.

A Decision of Great Importance by the Court of Claims.

The President Not to Visit the Capital this Month.

Department Statistics for the Fiscal Year.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The opinion of the Civil Service Commissioners that, by the late law, Congress had fixed all appointments on the President's hands, has been, by the commission, submitted to the President. He was instructed to confine to the commission, and to no one else, the examinations as to fitness. He would receive only the names of those found competent by the commission, and he must appoint one of these. He was not bound by the decision of the commission, and he gave a written opinion that the law could not rep-al existing ones by implication, and that appointments now vested in heads of departments must remain with them.

The question has now arisen with the commission whether the President can, through the existing board and by the competitive system, supply make an appointment now vested in heads of departments. Upon this the Attorney General has been consulted, and an opinion that, while the appointing power remains with Cabinet Ministers, the President has authority, under the new law, to require them to select from persons who have passed the prescribed examinations.

Upon the question, Can a person obtain office unless entitled to an office in the gift of a Cabinet officer by virtue of passing examinations before a board of the President's appointment, and against the will of the Cabinet Minister, the Attorney General declined in the negative, and that the appointments must be the choice of a head of a department. It was suggested, however, that a Cabinet officer might be induced to fill with the consent of the Senate any place which the President might designate.

The Attorney General declined to express an opinion as to whether the President could remove a Cabinet officer for refusing to appoint a person who had passed the examination, if he desired it.

The commission, therefore, gives up the English and German system of admission into subordinate offices, but there are reasons which, however, will not authorize the President to refuse to fill with the consent of the Senate any he nominates within the rules of competitive examination, if he desires it.

The Commissioners of Internal Improvements (Illinois) will be in session at Springfield on the 11th inst., to receive bids for the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad. The Commissioners will be in session for two days, and will then adjourn to meet at Chicago on the 1st of August, when the bids will be opened.

The Rev. Dr. John W. Powell, Professor of Biblical Literature in the New York Methodist Episcopal Theological Academy, has been elected President of the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn., in the place of Dr. Angell, who goes to Michigan University.

A prize gun for the rescue of the crew of Archbishop Hughes' ship Ariel, which was burned by the Paris Communists, has been presented by the Church of Notre Dame des Victoires, at that place.

—A correspondent at Darby, Penn., visited Mrs. Surratt, the accused murderess of three Indians in that State, during the war, and during the interview the latter said that all she said was a lie, told and an liar.

—Frederick Kohne, a well-known citizen of Jersey City, N.J., was overpowered with the heat on the streets of that city, on Saturday, and carried to the nearest house, where he died from the effects of the sunstroke, on Sunday.

—Naval Officer A. S. Lobin, of New York, has been placed on the grand jury on the charge of perjury, upon a true bill found by the grand jury of the U. S. District Court, on July 7. The evidence for the defense was very strong, and the jury returned an order of a not guilty without leaving the court room.

—Internal revenue and customs receipts for the week ending July 8 were as follows: Customs, $1,501,466 10; internal revenue, $1,466,158 26; miscellaneous, $67,000; total, $3,034,624 36. The receipts for the week ending July 1 were: Customs, $1,501,466 10; internal revenue, $1,466,158 26; miscellaneous, $67,000; total, $3,034,624 36.

—Mrs. Surratt, the mother of the Mrs. Surratt who was hanged for complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln, has been, by the commissioners, granted a pension of $12 per month.

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FOREIGN.

Speeches of Earl Granville and Alex. Dufour at the Free Trade Banquet.

Incidents of the Reign of the Paris Commune.

The Emperor William at Ems

GREAT BRITAIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[BY THE NEW YORK HERALD CABLE.]

NEW YORK, July 9.—The London Times of June 30, received by the Abana, contains a report of the speech of Earl Granville, the Liberal leader of the House of Lords, at which Earl Granville, Earl of Ripon, Mr. Dufour, Hon. Mr. McCulloch, and others, were present. Earl Granville said:

—If there is a flaw in the Anglo-Saxon character, it possibly is in a sense striking attention to political questions. But there are, I think, some which, I think, commend themselves to everybody. We may point before the world we have to be ashamed of. Take, for instance, the administration of justice. We have a right to be proud of that. Then take the question of the Civil Service. We have a right to be proud of that. Then take the great struggle which has been going on for the last few years in the Legislature to get rid of class privileges; that if they do, they must be done within the limits of constitutional freedom, if he desires it.

FRANCE.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

[BY THE NEW YORK HERALD CABLE.]

PARIS, July 9.—The statement of the business of the Bank of France for the week ending the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, shows a net circulation of 1,900,000,000 francs, a decrease of 1,000,000 francs; number of communications with the provinces, 1,000,000; decrease, 1,000,000; number of communications with Paris, 1,000,000; upon the carry forms, $100,000; amount of bills discounted during the year of 1871, 1,000,000,000 francs. These figures are considered the most favorable possible during the state of affairs existing during the year. The amount of the indemnity to be paid to Germany is 5,000,000,000 francs.

—Commissioner Pleasonton, of Internal Revenue, has been notified that the Secretary has approved the order of the Court, and arranged that the money be paid at once.

THE PRESIDENT.

The Presidential Private Secretary telegraphed last night that the President would not be back in Washington this month, and that there would be no Cabinet meeting.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE GENERAL OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—A statement of the business of the General Land Office for the year ending the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, shows that the number of cash entries was 25,000; number of commutation entries, 4,000; number of homestead entries, 15,000; number of declaratory statements, 30,000; upon the navy fund, $400,000; amount of cash received, $1,500,000; number of acres sold, 2,000,000. These receipts are considered the best of any year since the war. The receipts during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, will exceed $2,000,000.

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Tuesday Tri-Weekly Tribune, Wednesday Tri-Weekly Tribune, Thursday Tri-Weekly Tribune, Friday Tri-Weekly Tribune, Saturday Tri-Weekly Tribune, Sunday Tribune, Monday Tribune, Weekly Tribune, Semi-Weekly Tribune, Tribune Company, Chicago, Ill.

MONDAY, JULY 10, 1871.

THE MURDERS IN IROQUOIS.

The murder of Martin Mora, by a mob at Onargo, is one of those acts of popular fury which cannot be described as justifiable, but which cannot be condemned. The man Mora was a most unfeeling villain, but nevertheless, even if he had committed double and treble murder, he was entitled to every privilege which the law extends. It is a mistaken notion that the law provides any special protection to crime or to criminals; the theory that two wrongs shall be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, except upon trial and judgment under the law. That protection is afforded to innocent men, to shield them against murder and robbery by individuals and by mobs. In order to make this protection efficacious, the law provides a mode by which the guilt or innocence of the accused shall be ascertained, and excludes all other forms of trial, and all judgments rendered by any other tribunals than those erected by the law. Martin Mora, it is true, murdered his son; but it is not the less true that the killing of Martin Mora by the mob was equally a murder.

We make no extenuation of Mora's offenses. It is hardly paralleled in the history of crime. It betrays a fiendishness hardly consistent with human nature. The child was 11 years old. So far as it appears, he was a good boy and hard worker; he was loved by his brothers and sisters. The father took this boy at night and whipped him with a large horsewhip in the most unmerciful manner; knocking him down repeatedly. The unfortunate boy rose in the morning, but was suffering so much that he went back to bed. The father made him get up and go feed the pigs; when he returned from this the father horsewhipped him again, and then sent him into the field. After some time he went home to the field, brought the boy home, stripped him naked, and horsewhipped him severely; he then picked the naked boy up in his arms and seated him upon the hot stove, holding him there until the burning flesh created a stench. While this was going on the wife and mother, on the first day of her confinement, was prostrated in an adjoining room. To that room the burned and mangled child fled, followed by the brutal father. He never buried to see the housewife in the presence of the sick mother, whose silent appeals were disregarded. The boy piteously asked her mercy. At last the father tired, and, throwing the boy his shirt, bid him get on. But it was too late. The boy died, but failed to know dying; exclaiming that he would not go to bed to die alone, and died a few minutes after. That night Mora buried the corpse and gave out that the boy had run away, and actually posted notices to that effect in Onargo.

Upon the discovery of the body an inquest was held; and upon the verdict Mora was committed to jail on the 2d of July. On the morning of the 5th a body of 1,000 men went to the jail, took out the prisoner, and hung him from a tree.

The circumstances attending the murder of the boy were sufficiently horrible to place Mora on the list of the world's most cruel murderers; the whole murder was of a character well calculated to destroy all sympathy for such a monster. There was not, perhaps, in the history of the whole circle of the man's previous life, one single fact to extenuate, palliate, or even account for such an exhibition of fiendish passion and malicious brutality; but these very circumstances should have prevented his execution by the mob. The most plausible crime made for those most which take prisoners out of the hands of the law is a danger that the criminal will escape conviction, and thereby go unpunished. No such apology can be offered in this case. The crime was proven beyond all doubt; the character of the murder was too revolting to permit any popular or other sympathy to interfere with the ends of justice, and there was not the remotest doubt but that if he had lived to the next term of the court this man would have been indicted, tried, convicted, and in due time executed. There are circumstances, perhaps, where the community may properly take the execution of the laws in their own hands. In the whirling districts and in the disorganized States, where courts of justice are distant, and the officers of the law few and incompetent, where, for heinous offenses, punishment, if inflicted at all, must be prompt. But in these communities the lynch law is a necessity to the extent of the weakness of the administration of justice. Moreover, in communities where the crimes are tried and punished by popular tribunals, and for the time that kind of popular execution of law or justice is the recognized and accepted law of the locality. When Illinois was a frontier settlement such a proceeding might have found some justification; but there is no such necessity for lynch law in Iroquois County. There is no reason whatever for taking the execution of the laws out of the hands of the properly-constituted tribunals. All such acts weaken the proper execution of the law. It destroys confidence in the law. It destroys confidence in the power of the law to protect the innocent. Hence it is that, however glaring and atrocious was the guilt of Mora, he ought to have been left to the law, and to be executed in the proper legal form. The execution by the mob was but an anticipation of justice in his case, but its consequences as a precedent, and in its effects upon the public, will not conduce to strengthen respect for legal authority, or for the laws of the State.

CAMERON.

Like the wind which came out of the sea,

"Coming and going,"

Mr. SIMON CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, comes a blast of fate from Pennsylvania, bereaving this nation of its next Vice President that might have been. For CAMERON, who is only more scintillate than waterspouts, and more constant than either, has declined to run for Vice President. Simon says he "is not and will not be a candidate for the Vice Presidency under any circumstances." Unlike Streeley, who naively declares that he isn't going to decline any office until it is tendered to him, and probably not then, Simon has taken occasion to declare the condition before it was offered, and he will nip it in the bud, but by-and-by he have no opportunity to nip it at all. So Simon says he would not take the Vice Presidential nomination (Simon says nothing as to what he would say to it "Hotice," if made sure of that,) not if it were brought to him on a gold salver. Yet does he attach any importance to that position? asks Sinnet, before tossing by the subject altogether.

This announcement, surcharged, as it is, with grief for every American citizen who is interested in a high moral standard of official administration, comes to us through the medium of the Harrisburgh *Telegraph*, which has the general preference of being Mr. CAMERON'S individual organ. This happy paper, of date July 5, states that

> "In the authority of Senator CAMERON, and at his request, we are called on to announce that he will not be a candidate for the Vice Presidency. Pressure of official cares to further assure those who value his services in the United States Senate, that Pennsylvania is prepared to sustain him in his present position, and to relieve him from the necessity of becoming a candidate before the coming Presidential campaign."

Then follows the fatal announcement already given above, and which we cannot trust our senses—albeit not over-delicate—to repeat. Simon says, further, that "he desires the renomination and re-election of Grant for many weighty reasons." Simon says that "his [Grant's] management of the Southern question is unquestionable." Simon says that "this [Grant's] devotion to the cause of American labor is nearly and closely identified with the success of the Treasury of Washington." Simon says that "the Treasury of Washington is a valuable soldier in Grant's ranks, with the self-reliance which is so characteristic of Simon, is that which all the world knows, viz., that it was the accumulation of saving Simon at the head [illegible] Foreign Committee which [illegible] Granville to request the Joint Commission to [illegible] and then spurred on that commission to the [illegible] Treaty, and, wherever [illegible] was [illegible] Alabama [illegible] Grant [illegible] Simon [illegible] Grant [illegible] Vice-Presidency." Simon says also—but what boots here the people to hear what Simon says after he has "left them flat" that he won't be their Vice President! They have only to repeat, with poor Maud Muller,—

> Of all sad words of tongue or pen,
> The saddest are these: "It might have been."

and do console themselves with the reflection that, nevertheless, in all human probability, it wouldn't have been.

MR. PHILLIPS AND THE COMMUNE.

We publish elsewhere, in full, the article of Mr. Wendell Phillips on the Commune, which is, just now, the topic of newspaper comment, and became we agree with it, but because it is probably the best defense that can be made of the late revolution in Paris. There are a good many people who like to know what Mr. Phillips has to say upon a public question because they believe in him; still more who listen to him because he gives always an honest and a fearless opinion, and who recognize the advantage of having the unpopular side of the question presented by a man of knowledge and strength. And because he is honest, and fearless, and thoughtful, whatever he says carries with it always a certain weight for more than because he has sometimes proved a true prophet, and had only to wait a reasonable time to see the world swing round to his position. Indeed, it is of fact, his conviction that he should always be right or always be found that it is that, occupying the position he does as a public man, whose words are listened to, he should always say precisely what he thinks as the representative of the minority. However unpopular he may be, with whatever indignation and vituperation he may always be received by a certain class of conservatives, we cannot afford to do without Mr. Phillips; and, rightly understood, he should be esteemed a public blessing. He is the champion of free discussion, and, as there is no greater popular fallacy than that *vox populi* is always *vox Dei*, it is well that there is such a scholar-orator abroad who compels his hearers to look into the reason of things, and refuse to accept the first popular judgment, which may have no better basis than popular prejudice, as a righteous judgment. It is error, not truth, that suffers in full and free discussion.

What the Commune is and what it aims at are clearly stated in Mr. Phillips' article, and there are, no doubt, many people who will acknowledge, if his statement be true, that Communism, as an abstract question, is short of some of its terrors. But the weakness of his statement is in confounding the actions of the revolutionists with the aim of Communism, as if the end justified any means, no matter how atrocious, or how unnecessary, or how hopeless. The first question to be considered is, whether the Communists had a justifiable or possible, in France; and, second, if both these points can be sustained if the revolutionists took the right method to establish it, and even if they meant to establish it. "To our fathers," says Mr. Phillips, "the French revolution of 1791 was a burst monster, making the world turn pale." The old man buried the corpse and gave out that the boy had run away, and actually posted notices to that effect in Onargo.

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MEXICO.

They had an election in Mexico, some time in May or June, for President of that republic, and the latest bulletin that has been received is that, from the returns received, Juarez was ahead, and probably elected over his two competitors. The same report states that the people had taken very little interest in the election. I suppose the fact is, the election was a fraud, and the people had several to vote for President, and who have, of late, been playing President in their respective parts of the country. Each has an army; each has a district of the country which he holds, and, no matter what the actual result of the election may be, proposes to continue to be President over his own district, and to fight any one who will not submit to him. We are not surprised that the people took no interest in the election, because, in fact, it settled nothing. Juarez is President wherever his authority is not denied, and re-electing him would add nothing practically to his authority. What Mexico needs is an invasion by some industrious people, who will not only work themselves but compel others to work; who will produce more than they eat; who will build railroads, and make the country passable, break up the gangs of thieving banditti, and hang or expel the whole tribe of revolution-ary aspirants for executive authority. There has been some emigration to Mexico of late years, but not in sufficient numbers to make any change. The foreigners who go there do not become citizens; they prefer remaining under the protection of their native country. The present Mexican race seem to have but little idea of self-government, and they want an infusion of new and more vigorous blood. They want respect for law, and for authority, and, so long as they want this, there will be usurpation and despotism on the one hand, disorder, robbery, villainy, and chronic revolution on the other. Juarez seems to be the best man they have left in Mexico for a long time, and his re-election is, perhaps, a good thing for the country. At the same time his attention from church questions and from petty quarrels with rivals to an encouragement of labor and of industry; if he would get men at work on the lands, and in the mines, and in shops of all kinds, he would have a stronger and more efficacious army to protect the government than can be found in the gangs of bloody leaders who serve any leader who will pay them out of the periodic subsidies.

A CASE FOR DIPLOMACY.

General Sickles, our Minister to Madrid, has undertaken, or is reported as about to undertake, a crusade for the establishment of American "institutions" in Europe. A member of his Secretary, Adee, got into a fight with a Roman Catholic procession in Madrid, the other day, and, according to a correspondent of a London paper (who is doubtless perfectly veracious, like all such correspondents), would have been killed but for the interference of some old women in his behalf. Accordingly, General Sickles "demanded" that American people be allowed to walk in processions without insult. The London correspondent says that the request was granted, and that "Spain is now the only country in Europe where Protestants are not allowed to walk in processions without insult." Probably Jim was such a poor fellow that, out of mercy to the drivers, he was translated to the benighted country where he may make bad decisions, which can have no consequence, and be construed into nothing more serious than misdemeanor; while, in his former condition, he was continually uttering false notes, which set everybody to work to find a fatal. *Plus fumbles!* hi Jim "do" justice.

In Mississippi, recently, 7,000 desks for the public schools were purchased for $7 apiece. At Lexington (Miss.) the same desks were bought for $2.50, which fact Democratic editors find some interesting bulletin boards valued at $24,000" by the one operation. The parties to the transaction belong to the genus carpet-bagger. The black-satchel party are voluble in their apostrophes to liberty; liberty, with them, means liberty to steal; and it is marvellously satisfying to see how

[illegible]

SPEECH.

A so-called religious paper at New York is of opinion that "the Democrats having voluntarily abandoned their chief and vital objections to the Republican party, will naturally go into the Republican party." This is true; but it's of little use to talk to the Democratic party about logic. Instead of telling them what they may do "logically," tell them how to do their duties and they won't mind the logic.

THE SOUTHWEST.

The people of Lincoln co., Indian Country, have voted by 100 majority in favor of allowing negro to run at large.

The Santa Fé *Weekly Post* says new emigrants are coming in from the States. During the past 10 days, 26 coaches were turned out, worth, $60,000.

A Constable in Texas has been sent to arrest a couple of thieves. Waits in pursuit of them, a piece of ice from his pipe dropped in his pocket, and mistaken by the warrens, his associates, and his case-tally.

The Washington *Chronicle* says: "Reuben White, who achieved some notoriety in this county a few years since as a wife murderer, and who was pronounced insane and sent to Jacksonville, has been discharged from the asylum, and is now at liberty."

Mrs. Ochsenhirter, of Aurora, died on Friday night, after her son and his daughter-in-law had been arrested on a charge of poisoning her. There was no one to blame, as detectives were watching it from commencement, and it was impossible for him to administer poison. The old lady died from natural causes, and was buried.

Mr. Vood, Internal Revenue Collector at Memphis, Tenn., has been arrested on a charge of stolen treasure, and said that if he would raise him $5,000, he would trust him for the balance. Mr. Vood refused to do so, and Mr. Hunt paid the $5,000, of which he procured to surrender. Mr. Vood was released on bail, and the case will be investigated by the Grand Jury. Mr. Vood is a prominent Republican. He had previously been arrested on a charge of forgery, but was released on bail. It is said that the real charge against him is for complicity with the whisky ring. Vood is a Democrat, and the Democratic papers are making capital out of his arrest.

The Memphis *Appeal* says: "Two days ago, Mrs. Horace Greeley left this city for Nashville, and it is the hope that he will do justice, should she [illegible]

Schools are now running in the name of Horace Greeley in the neighborhood of Rutherford, Tenn. It is the same orderly gentleman, when it comes to the question of "nigger," and who was pronounced insane by Democratic party because he would not vote for Jackson, and who was driven to insanity by the persecutions of the Democratic party, and who died a raving maniac, chasing the devil to perdition with a fork, and who was buried in a straight-jacket.

Two men, named Fulton and Hamilton, were killed at Silver Bow, Montana Territory, by Indians on the 15th inst. Fulton was shot through the head, and Hamilton was killed with a knife. Both were scalped. The Indians were pursued by a party of whites, who overtook them and killed two of the Indians. The rest escaped.

The Washington *Patriot* says: "Jim Sims, a colored gentleman, who used to claim to welcome in Savannah, Ga., to now a 'District Judge in South Carolina.' Probably Jim was such a poor fiddler that, out of mercy to the divine art, he was translated to the bench. In the lasting position he may make bad decisions, which can have no consequence, and be construed into nothing more serious than misdemeanor; while, in his former condition, he was continually uttering false notes, which set everybody to work to find a fatal. *Plus fumbles!* hi Jim "do" justice.

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The largest quantity of lumber which ever passed Detroit in one day, was taken by the steamer Arabian on Tuesday afternoon. She had, in addition to her cargo of lumber, 1,000 bbls. of salt, and 1,000 bbls. of flour. She cleared for Saint Clair, Mich., with the following cargo: Lumber, 370,000; Harrow, 50,000; Joists, 250,000; Shingles, 100,000; Salt, 1,000 bbls.; Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Hay Scales, 400,000; Basket Stuff, 200,000; Cedar Posts, 200,000; Railroad Ties, 200,000; Lumber, 300,000, and the Arabian 371,000,—making a grand total of 2,921,000 feet.

The Detroit *Post* of July 7, says: "The Board of Canvassers met last night, and completed the canvass of the votes cast at the late election. The following is the official vote for Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor General, Treasurer, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Commissioner of the Land Office:

	Republican	Democratic
Wards, 1 to 8	2,000	1,000
Township of Hamtramck	100	100
Township of Greenfield	100	100
Township of Springwells	100	100
Township of Ecorse	100	100
Township of Delray	100	100
Township of Fractional	100	100
Township of Grosse Pointe	100	100
Township of Gratiot	100	100
Township of Redford	100	100
Township of Dearborn	100	100
Township of Dearborn	100	100
Township of Dearborn

THE LAW COURTS.

The Tenure-of-Office Law of No Consequence when Applied to Sanitary Policemen.

Eleganovsyer Sued by the Manufacturers' National Bank--Criminal Affairs.

Supreme Court of Illinois.

BOARD OF HEALTH POLICE.

The case, on writ of error, of the City against Charles M. Reinecke, was argued by Mr. Hoyne for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. Ingersoll for the defendant. The question involved was the right of the City to compete with the Board of Health in the employment of policemen. The Board of Health refused to employ some of the men appointed by the City, and the City refused to employ some of the men appointed by the Board. The City then appointed a number of men, and the Board refused to pay for their services. The City then brought suit against Reinecke, the Treasurer of the Board of Health, to recover the money. The Board of Health then appointed Reinecke to defend the suit, and he was defeated. He then appealed to the Superior Court, and was defeated again, and now brings the case to this Court on writ of error. Mr. Hoyne argued that the Board of Health had the right to appoint policemen, and that the City had no right to interfere with the Board in the exercise of that power. Mr. Ingersoll argued that the Board of Health had no right to appoint policemen, and that the City had the right to appoint them. The Court reserved its decision.

Superior Court.

JUDGMENTS.

Judgment was rendered by Jr Moore of Moses Bennett against Isaac S. and Sarah S. Drake for $1,174 75 and costs. Jr Porter for pl'ff.

PARTITION DECREED.

Upon the petition of Bridget McGuire, a decree of partition, as between her, John Pitzsimmons, and others, was ordered and entered by Judge Rose, and Charles Wheeler appointed Master in Chancery, Grant Thatcher solicitor, or Sheriff C. 99, 1 Clark, solicitor.

SALE CONFIRMED.

A decree was entered confirming a sale of W. F. Tracy, Esq., as assignee of Maggie Coughlin, of the east 16 feet of Lot 10, in Block 1, in Canal Trustees' subdivision of the west half of the south half of the north fractional quarter of Section 7, 39, 14 east, to John McAvoy for $1,184 00.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE VETO.

A bill was filed by Hugh Alexander against William Bross and Orlando Socwell, to set aside a deed executed by the complainant to the defendant, the wife of the latter, of that part of the fraction of the southeast fractional quarter of Section 7, 39, 14 east, lying south of the north line of Lot 1 in Block 1 of Canal Trustees' subdivision of the south half of the river; Lots 1 to 16 inclusive in Block 2 of said subdivision, and Lots 1 to 16 inclusive in Block 3 of said subdivision, and all that part of the west half of the said fractional quarter section south of the north line of Lot 1 in Block 1 of the canal, excepting that part which is in the Bo rds.

Criminal Court.

ARRAIGNMENTS.

The persons in custody under an indictment were arraigned this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Rogers on the bench, Colonel Cook. Those who acknowledged guilt were sentenced as follows:

COUNTY JAIL.

Henry Williamson, Lena or Lena Murray, was sentenced to the County Jail for ninety days and a fine of $100 and costs of suit, or two months additional to the County Jail for forty-five days. He is a mulatto of comely appearance.

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James Dudley, William Barrett, and Willie Tyler, charged with burglary, pleaded guilty to the state of Levi J. Colburn, with intent to steal. They were committed to the County Jail for three months, in default of $500 bail.

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Ann Hulme broke two sticks and a pair of pants from Conroy Curtis, and, being an old offender, was sentenced to the House of Correction for one year.

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Thomas Cronan came up for arrest of case and was sentenced for a future day.

Joseph Wallace, a well-dressed colored man, Adolph Wallace, and a white sentence day.

Thomas Hall, charged with a lot looking-glass from the store of J. V. Rowland, and was re-manded.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Solution.

ABOUT 6 o'clock yesterday morning water was brought to the South Branch Pumping Works through the Bridgeport tunnel from the canal. The water is said to be very muddy, but it was used in the boilers to drive steam to the pumps. An officer was sent to the place with instructions to bring the body to the station; and Coroner Scanlan, upon the information he received, went to the scene, where he had an inquest held. The verdict was rendered as above.

A coroner's jury was empaneled on account of the death of Mary Tracy, and that she had been missing from her home. No. 167 Main street, since Friday last. From the testimony of the husband it appeared that the deceased was married on the 4th inst. to a man named Rogers. The last they had heard from her was that she had left them for the purpose of getting a divorce, but that she did not live together. The jury returned a verdict that she was temporarily deranged, and brought in a recommendation that she be sent to the Asylum. The jury was composed of Messrs. Hall, Hoffman, Hoffman, Hall, Hall, and Hall.

Coroner Scanlan has been notified by Mr. Hall, of Hall & Co., that a man was found in the water between the Rush and Michigan avenue bridges, on the north side, on Sunday morning. The body was identified as that of Thomas Hall, a native of Ireland, and a resident of Chicago for the last twenty years. He was a laborer, and was employed by Hall & Co. He was about 40 years of age, and left a wife and family. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning.

Found Drowned.

The body of a man about 30 years of age was discovered in the north slip at the foot of North Clark street, on Sunday morning. Coroner Scanlan was notified of the fact, and he brought the remains of the unfortunate man to the station-house. The body had been in the water for some time, and was in a horrible condition. It was identified by a number of persons as that of Thomas Hall, a native of Ireland, and a resident of this city for the last twenty years. He was employed by Hall & Co., and left a wife and family. Coroner Scanlan will hold an inquest this morning.

The Gambleton Murder.

Two brothers of M. William Gambleton, who was murdered and thrown into the lake on the night of the 4th inst., arrived in the city yesterday, in order to be present at the trial of Cronyerg, the murderer, which commenced this morning before Judge Gary. The brothers, Mr. Gambleton, Coroner Foster, and the County Physician, met at the Coroner's office, and proceeded to the lake, where they visited the locality of identifying the remains. The body had been buried in a shallow grave, which was covered with sand. The face was extensively eaten away by the fishes, and was unrecognizable, so as not to afford a means of identification. The body had been buried in the clothes in which it was found floating in the lake. The brothers identified the clothes, and the body was then disinterred and placed in a coffin. The remains will be taken to Ottawa, where the funeral will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Fires.

At last night's check this morning, for some reason, there was a fire in the building No. 240 Fifth avenue, corner Quincy. It was extinguished without damage. Mr. Hall, of Hall & Co., has a grocery. Loss on stock, $500; on building, $300. The fire was caused by the burning of a chimney.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the rear of No. 1 Hamilton avenue, which was extinguished by the Hyde Park Fire Department. The damage was trifling.

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The Rev. John Sandeys Gibson, D. D., for twenty-eight years the pastor of the New Jerusalem Church in Chicago, retired the Rev. Dr. R. W. Clarke, who, on account of impaired health, has been compelled to rest more or less from his pastoral duties. Dr. Gibson has had leave granted by the Conference of the New Church to visit Europe, and will sail for Liverpool on the 15th inst. He will be accompanied by his family, and his friends are invited to meet him at the residence of Mr. Edward Ayer, No. 1,000 Michigan avenue, on Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Jacob Beeler, of the Ogdensburg Congregational Church, has had recognition from the Council which met in the church of the latter on Tuesday evening. The Council met yesterday morning, and after examining Mr. Beeler, and hearing his statement of his views of theology, voted unanimously that it had been ordained by God as Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, and that he was entitled to be received into fellowship as a minister of the Congregational denomination. The Council then adjourned sine die.

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Circuit Court.

NEW ARRIVAL CONSECUTIVE.

An indictment was on Saturday last returned against Alexander Mitchell, President of the Manufacturers' National Bank of the city. This is an action of assumption, with an ad damnum of $50,000. The declaration sets forth that the plaintiffs are the owners of $7,000.00 worth of the bank by the forged endorsement of one M. William Gambleton, for the filling which defendant will be placed on the files this week. Defendant will be served on the Fourth National Bank of New York city.

JUDGMENTS.

Judgment was rendered by Franklin J. Dowling, James W. Keeper, and H. C. Church, in favor of Roger Lockwood against, for $2,500.76.

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A NOTABLE MEETING.

How Two Brothers Met as Enemies in Our Late War, and Again Met on the Fourth of July to Grand Rapids, Mich.; After Sixteen Years of Separation.

To the Writer of the Grand Rapids Eagle:

Two brothers met in this city on the Fourth, who had been separated sixteen or eighteen years, having seen each other but once during all that time. They were both soldiers of the late war. One of them had been a resident of the South for some time, and a near neighbor of Jeff Davis. The other was a non-commissioned officer of Company H, 42d Grand Traverse regiment, and was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg.

The Southern brother was a native of Michigan, and a graduate of West Point. He was a classmate of Custer, Pennington, and other well-known officers. He was born in this city, and resided here until 1857, when he went to Texas. He was then a young man, and had no family. He was a Democrat, and was in favor of the Union. He was also in favor of the right of secession. He was a Southern rights man, and was opposed to the election of Abraham Lincoln. He was in favor of the right of the South to secede from the Union, and was in favor of the right of the people of the South to settle their own affairs in their own way. He was in favor of letting the South alone, and of allowing the people of the South to govern themselves. He was opposed to the war, and was opposed to the election of Abraham Lincoln